

HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH



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HARRISBURG, PA., TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 29, 1919.

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HOME EDITION

TOLL IN CHICAGO RIOTS MOUNTS TO 24 AS MORE DIE

Presence of 4,000 Militia Fails to Stop Clashes Between Negroes and Whites; Shots Exchanged Freely

PITCHED BATTLES ARE STAGED IN STREETS AND BOULEVARDS

Vicious Race Fight Breaks Out Among Prisoners in the County Jail; Incendiaries Fire Houses

By Associated Press.

Chicago, July 29.—The police list of riot fatalities rose to 24 at 10.30 A. M., when Thomas Joshua, negro, was killed by a detective who fired into a crowd of rioters on the South Side and when B. F. Hardy, negro, died at a hospital.

Joseph Powers, white, a street car conductor, was shot and killed soon after daylight in the stockyards section. William Henderson, a negro, was arrested on suspicion in connection with the killing.

One unidentified negro was killed and two negroes were wounded at Wabash and Adams streets, the heart of the downtown district, in rioting which was renewed shortly after 7 o'clock this morning.

Racial disorders spread to the North Side of the city today where a number of negroes were threatened and chased. Very few negroes live in that section of the city.

A vicious race fight broke out in the county jail shortly after 11 o'clock. The whites outnumber the blacks by 20 to 1, and the guards were swept aside when they tried to stop the trouble at its start.

4,000 ARMED TROOPS ARE HELPING QUELL CLASHES

Four thousand soldiers with full war equipment stood ready today to quell the race rioting between negroes and whites that during two nights of terror in the South Side black belt cost the lives of at least twenty men, including one negro policeman and a white woman and hundreds of others, many seriously and probably a dozen fatally.

Four soldiers injured. The police and the coroner have been unable to make a complete check of the casualties but reports showed 19 killed last night, twelve whites and seven negroes.

A hundred thousand negroes and an equal number of whites either fought in the streets and alleys or covered in their homes while shots were fired, mounted police galloped along the boulevards, patrol wagons dashed through the streets with prisoners and wounded women and children screamed as men fought with cudgels, knives and fists.

When the rioting, which started Sunday night with the storming of a negro who had drifted on a raft into the water of a beach used by whites, broke out afresh last night, Mayor Thompson asked Governor Lowden for troops. The governor who was on his way to Lincoln, Neb., turned back at Burlington, Iowa, and Acting Governor Cahoon gave Adjutant General Dickson orders to mobilize necessary soldiers. By midnight four regiments were in armories on the South Side, but by that time the police had cleared the streets of the night and began collecting the dead and injured and rounding up looters.

The rioting Sunday night aroused hundreds of persons who had long grieved at the rapid influx of negroes, who have spread over a large territory formerly constituting a fine residential quarter of the South Side. Property had decreased in value and whites had migrated to other parts of the city by thousands, but many others had clung to their homes while the streets and one of the large parks became thronged with negroes. Last night many whites and negroes armed themselves and went out seeking enemies. As soon as darkness fell the fighting in various forms became fierce.

Flight Pitched Battle. In some cases, negroes in automobiles dashed through the streets firing at any whites encountered. In other cases whites attacked the buildings occupied by negroes, shooting through windows and doors, while the inmates fired back from barricades. Bands of both races marched through the street and, meeting, fought until the pavement was covered with dead and wounded.

Many individual fights, hand-to-hand struggles with knives and razors added to the carnage. Men and women were dragged from street cars until the company stopped running them through the affected area. In one instance a band of whites painted a man's face in Grand Boulevard and resenting the occupancy of the place by negroes, was fired on from the house.

Incendiaries Appeared. As the night wore on and the bands of terrorists were broken up by the policemen, looters and incendiaries appeared. Several houses were fired, and one was burned. A

Wilson Pleads For Ratification of Franco-American Treaty in His Message to U. S. Senate

By Associated Press.

Washington, July 29.—President Wilson's message to the Senate today accompanying the Franco-American Treaty, follows:

"Gentlemen of the Senate: "I take pleasure in laying before you a Treaty with the republic of France, the object of which is to secure that republic of the immediate aid of the United States of America in case of any unprovoked movement of aggression against her on the part of Germany. I earnestly hope that the Treaty will meet with your cordial approval and will receive an early ratification at your hands, along with the Treaty of Peace with Germany.

"Now that you have had an opportunity to examine the great document I presented to you two weeks ago, it seems opportune to lay before you this Treaty, which is meant to be in effect a part of it.

To Help France

"It was signed on the same day with the Treaty of Peace and is intended as a temporary supplement to it. It is believed that the Treaty of Peace with Germany itself provides adequate protection to France against aggression from her recent enemies on the east, but the years immediately ahead of us contain many incalculable possibilities. The covenant of the League of Nations provides for military action for the protection of its members only upon advice of the Council of the League—advice given, it is to be presumed, only upon deliberation and acted upon by each of the governments of the member states only if its own judgment justifies such action. The object of the special Treaty with France, which I now submit to you, is to provide for immediate military assistance to France by the United States in case of any unprovoked movement of aggression against her by Germany without waiting for the advice of the Council of the League, so that such action will be taken, it is to be presumed, not independent of the League but under it.

In Force Until Danger Passes

"It is, therefore, expressly provided that this Treaty shall be made the subject of consideration at the same time with the Treaty with Germany by the Senate; that this special arrangement shall receive the approval of the Council of the League, and that

this special provision for the safety of France shall remain in force only until, upon the application of one of the parties to it, the Council of the League, acting, if necessary, by a majority vote, shall agree that the provisions of the covenant of the League afford her sufficient protection.

Nothing Can Pay Debt

"I was moved to sign this Treaty by considerations which will, I hope, seem as persuasive and as irresistible to you as they seemed to me. We are bound to France by ties of friendship which we have every reason to keep her safe against as peculiarly sacred. She assisted us to win our freedom as a nation. It is seriously to be doubted whether we could have won it without her gallant and timely aid. We have recently had the privilege of assisting in driving enemies, who were also enemies of the world, from her soil; but that does not pay our debt to her. Nothing can pay such a debt. She now desires that we should promise to France our great force to keep her safe against the power she has had most reason to fear. Another great nation volunteers the same promise. It is one of the fine reversals of history that that other nation should be the very power from whom France is fought to set us free. A new day has dawned. Old antagonisms are forgotten. The common cause of freedom and enlightenment has created a new comradeship and a new perception of what it is wise and necessary for great nations to do to free the world of intolerable fear. Two governments who wish to be members of the League of Nations ask leave of the Council of the League to be permitted to go to the assistance of a friend whose situation has been found to be one of peculiar peril, without waiting the advice of the League to act.

"It is by taking such pledges as this that we prove ourselves faithful to the utmost to the high obligations of gratitude and tested friendship. Such an act as this seems to me one of the proofs that we are a people that sees the truth and duty and prefers honor to its own separate course of peace.

"WOODROW WILSON.

"The White House, July 29, 1919."

GALLEY WEST GO 16 DWELLINGS AS BIG TRUCK HITS

Frame Row Knocked Out of Plumb in Queer Accident

A heavy truck nearly wrecked a whole row of frame houses in Granite street, when a big machine crashed against the corner house at Granite and Logan and pushed the entire row of 16 dwellings out of plumb.

While the storm was at its height yesterday, and the thunder rolled continuously, Mrs. Charles Favinger, who resides at 321 Granite street, on the corner of Logan, was on the second floor rearranging some furniture. Looking out of the window she saw a truck of the Pennsylvania Milk Products company bearing rapidly down Logan street. A second later there was a tremendous crash and Mrs. Favinger was tossed across the room by the shock which rocked the whole building. She ran downstairs and going out the back way, discovered the truck wrapped around the corner of her home. Then she took inventory of the damage. The house had been shifted more than eight inches on its foundations, the weatherboarding was all shifted and strained at odd angles, the front windows and door were jammed so tightly that they could not be opened, the plaster was cracked in innumerable places, the piano was thrown half way across the front room and nearly overturned, but strangely enough not a single pane of glass was broken. No window in the entire row was broken.

Mrs. Jessie Hittner, 42-year-old woman of 74 years who has been an invalid for over two years was thrown out of bed by the shock and sustained a badly bruised arm. She is living at 323 Granite street. The houses of Andrew Johnson, Miss Mary Meek, Jacob Boyd, Mrs. Mary Harris, George Kochenauer, and numerous others adjoining the favinger home were pushed all out of joint by the violent thrust of the truck. Here and there loose weatherboarding, windows at an angle, broken front steps, and loose shutters testify to the force with which the machine must have struck the house.

Sixteen houses away, Mrs. Albert Cohen, at 329 Granite street, felt the shock and thought it lightning striking next door. Mrs. Cohen has been ill in bed and was very nervous at the accident.

It will take a great amount of work to get the block back into line, as every house has something the matter with it, from 21, which was the one moved eight inches, to the last house, which stands at an angle slightly different from that of 24 houses ago.

NEGRO'S ARREST MAY SOLVE MANY CITY ROBBERIES

Arrested at Gun's Point During Early Morning Robbery

With the arrest early today of a colored man, giving the name of Willie Hoskins, the responsibility for the long string of petty robberies in this city may finally be solved, Harrisburg police officials believe. Hoskins was taken into custody this morning by Patrolman Jackson, after he had been surprised while in the act of hiding the money of William C. Fisher, 325 Maclay street. The address of the man is somewhat uncertain, although he claims Adams street, Steadon, as his home. Patrolman Jackson noticed the unopened window, which he raised. Passing along on his beat soon after Hoskins was taken into custody. Hoskins had gained admission to the Fisher residence through an unlocked window, which he raised. Hoskins was taken to the Dauphin county jail shortly after his arrest, and was kept there until this morning. He was taken to the police headquarters, where officials and detectives have been endeavoring to secure information that will make the solution of the responsibility for the other robberies.

Police are not inclined to put much faith in the statement of

Matet, Frederick L. von Beringer and Robert H. Spahn, all naval reservists, and Chief Boatwain Lloyd C. Casey; Chief Boatwain's mate, Frederick L. von Beringer and Yeoman, Henry S. Jacobs.

Washington, July 29.—Four officers and three petty officers of the Navy have been convicted by court-martial on charges in connection with the enrollment, promotion and assignment to duty of reservists in the third naval district at New York, the Navy Department announced today.

Besides Lieut. Benjamin S. Davis, whose conviction previously had been announced, the men are: Ensigns Paul Beck, Oscar F. Berger and Robert H. Spahn, all naval reservists, and Chief Boatwain Lloyd C. Casey; Chief Boatwain's mate, Frederick L. von Beringer and Yeoman, Henry S. Jacobs.

Seven Officers in Navy Court-Martialed For Irregularities

Washington, July 29.—Four officers and three petty officers of the Navy have been convicted by court-martial on charges in connection with the enrollment, promotion and assignment to duty of reservists in the third naval district at New York, the Navy Department announced today.

FAMINE IN CENTS NOW CAUSE FOR MUCH ALARM

Eight Million Coppers Behind With Demand For Pennies Steadily Increasing Throughout City and Nation

Penny hoarders of Harrisburg are going to have a bad time for a while and will not be able to go into their favorite indoor sport with as much abandon as formerly. At least so say the banks of the city, and they ought to know.

It seems that the war tax on luxuries, such as shoes and sodas, is causing the formerly despised penny to assume a new and much more important role than heretofore. The stamping machines of the mints are producing 3,000,000 of these little coins daily, but so far are still about eight million coppers behind time.

BULL MOOSERS TO SEEK CONTROL OF G. O. P. IN STATE

To Set Up Candidates For Delegates to National Republican Convention

Former Washington party men who follow the standard of Clifford Pinchot today planned a new State wide organization inside the Republican party at a conference of about eight persons held in the Penn Harris today at the call of the former national forester.

While the announced purpose is to set up candidates for Republican national delegates, the crusade outlined by Mr. Pinchot to wrest control of the next national convention from what he termed "reactionaries" has the thoroughness with which the organization was organized created some impression that Mr. Pinchot harbors senatorial aspirations. Mr. Pinchot bitterly assailed President Wilson several times.

The conference was not attended by the militant figures who made the attack for Roosevelt in 1912. Men like Flinn, Von Valkenburg, Walters, Robins and others were absent. It was Pinchot's own conference. He was the moving spirit in

the effort to set up candidates for delegates to national Republican convention.

Big Sums to Be Spent For Improvements to Mine

To pay for improvements to be made to the mines of the Susquehanna Collieries Company in Williams and Wisconsin townships, the mortgage of \$2,000,000 against that firm has been increased to \$11,900,000, according to M. E. Stroup, local counsel for the coal company. The new mortgage was filed yesterday. It is entered as a lien against all the land owned by the company both in this and adjoining counties. It is understood that copies of the mortgage are to be recorded in other counties. The improvements which are planned for the mines in this county include the driving of a tunnel at Big Lick to replace the openings in use at Lykens and Williams town, thus affording one main entrance to the mine. Mr. Stroup said that these changes are being made in order to reduce the cost of mining so that the holdings in Dauphin county can be worked at a profit, instead of a loss.

SPECIAL TREATY WITH FRANCE IS TRANSMITTED TO SENATE OF U. S.

Wilson, in Written Address, Urges Ratification of Pledge to Aid Republic in Case of German Attack

DIFFERENT THAN ONE SIGNED BY ENGLAND

U. S. Would Be Bound to Come 'Immediately,' While Great Britain Signed 'Consent' to Assist French

By Associated Press.

Washington, July 29.—President Wilson today transmitted to the Senate the Franco-American Treaty with France by which the United States pledges itself to come immediately to the aid of that republic in the event of an unprovoked attack by Germany, and asked for its early ratification "along with the treaty with Germany."

Submission of the treaty came after sharp criticism by Senate Republicans, who for several days had openly charged on the Senate floor that in failing to present the draft of the pact along with the treaty of Versailles, the President had violated one of the articles of the document. The President did not follow his usual custom of presenting the treaty in person. He sent it to the Capitol by special messenger along with a message explaining its object.

Bound 'Immediately' The Franco-American treaty is almost identical with one signed between Great Britain and France. One difference between the texts was made public by the French Foreign Office to which attention has been called by the United States.

The President told the Senate the purpose of the treaty was to provide assistance for France in case of unprovoked aggression by Germany without waiting for the advice of the council of the League of Nations that such action should be taken, and explained that it was to be an arrangement "not independent of the League of Nations, but under it."

"The covenant of the League of Nations," the President said, "provides for military action for the protection of the member states only if its own judgment justifies such action."

Moved by Friendship Pointing out that the treaty "shall receive the approval of the council of the league," the President said it would remain in force "only until, upon the application of one of the parties to it, the council of the league, acting, if necessary, by a majority vote, shall agree that the provisions of the covenant of the league afford her (France) sufficient protection."

Mr. Wilson said he was moved to sign the treaty by the ties of friendship binding the two countries and the assistance of the League of Nations in its struggle for independence. Without this assistance, the President said, it was seriously to be doubted whether America could have won its independence and added to it.

"Nothing can pay such a debt."

Colombian Treaty Is Favorably Reported by Foreign Committee

Washington, July 29.—Favorable report on the treaty with Colombia was ordered today by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee without a dissenting vote. A motion to reduce from \$25,000,000 to \$15,000,000 the amount payable to Colombia for the partition of Panama was defeated 12 to 2.

The treaty, pending since 1914, will be taken up immediately by the Senate, which probably will consider it in open session. Its ratification was expected within a few days with a vote today regarded as possible.

The clause suggesting that the United States express regret for the "events from which the present situation on the Isthmus of Panama resulted" was eliminated by the committee. This section was strongly opposed by Senate Republicans and was the cause of the long delay in action of the treaty. This and other minor changes in the treaty are understood to have been accepted by Colombia.

D. A. Rothenberger, Member of House, Dies

Reading, Pa., July 28.—Daniel A. Rothenberger, aged 61, serving his fourth term as a legislator at Harrisburg in the House, which recently adjourned, died at his home in Oley last night.

He was unable to be present during the last two months of the session owing to illness.

OFFERS \$25,000 FOR WILLY El Paso, Texas, July 28.—Governor Andres Ortiz, of the State of Chihuahua, has offered a reward of \$25,000 gold for the capture, dead or alive, of Francisco Villa, according to a Mexico merchant who was here today from Chihuahua City. He said the offer appeared in an advertisement in one of the Chihuahua City newspapers.

FORESTALLING IS MADE PUNISHABLE BY COUNCIL'S ACT

Ordinance Is Passed After Discussion of an Hour

DESIGNED TO AID CONSUMER

Organization of an association for co-operative buying and co-operative distribution of food supplies suggested by J. Horace McFarland, president of the American Civic Association, who calls attention to the success of this plan in other parts of the country.

Use the schoolhouses as Distribution Centers Suggested as a Saving

Another reason for the high prices he said is the uncontrolled desire of many buyers who purchase food regardless of the price rather than do without. By purchasing only necessities instead of recklessly spending money the situation would soon change he said.

Mr. McFarland's statement follows: "No one seems to have drawn attention in Harrisburg to the possibilities of co-operative buying in eliminating profiteering and in securing better qualities of goods for the same money."

Washington, July 29.—The petition which hucksters were said to be circulating was not presented.

Members of City Council declared that they believed the measure would help in meeting the forestalling situation here and is a step forward in bringing down prices. They said if the ordinance is shown to be impractical it can either be amended, repealed or a new one prepared which will be satisfactory.

The Farmer's Side When Mr. Hartman was asked for a suggestion which would give his

Washington—After brief debate the Senate today without a dissenting vote adopted a resolution by Senator Foraker, authorizing the Federal Trade Commission to investigate recent increases in the market price of oil in the United States, and especially on the Pacific coast.

Washington—After September 1, the Allied Army of Occupation in Germany will be composed largely of French and Belgian troops, the House Military Committee was told today by Secretary Baker. He said that there would be a few Americans in this army. The figure he gave the committee was withheld at his request.

Washington—Four seventeen-knot ships, among the large vessels now being used as transports, will be turned back to the Shipping Board immediately and plied in South American passenger and freight service out of New York after they are overhauled.

Washington—Hearings on the nomination of John S. Williams as Comptroller of Currency virtually were concluded today by the Senate Banking Committee when Mr. Williams finished his statement. Mr. Williams renewed his request that Representative McFadden of Pennsylvania appear before the committee to air his charges.

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THE WEATHER

Harrisburg and Vicinity: Fair and cooler to-night with low temperature about 40 degrees. Wednesday fair with moderate temperature. Eastern Pennsylvania: Fair to-night and Wednesday, cooler to-night. Moderate northwest winds.